

AUTHORITIES (EJPME□US002□23) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What is the core purpose of the principle of distinction in military operations?**
 - A. To prioritize command structure
 - B. To separate combatants from civilians
 - C. To ensure respect for enemy combatants
 - D. To define engagement protocols
- 2. What does the term "collateral damage" refer to?**
 - A. Friendly fire incidents during operations
 - B. Unintended damage or casualties to non-combatants
 - C. Damage to military property
 - D. Damage caused by military personnel to civilian facilities
- 3. Under what authority can the President act unilaterally in military affairs?**
 - A. As Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 - B. As Commander-in-Chief under Article II of the Constitution
 - C. As Secretary of Defense
 - D. As a member of Congress
- 4. What is the Joint Chiefs of Staff's primary role in military strategy?**
 - A. To coordinate international military alliances
 - B. To conduct military operations in the field
 - C. To provide strategic direction and advice on military operations and policy
 - D. To oversee military personnel recruitment
- 5. What is one benefit of personal interactions between coalition commanders?**
 - A. Establishing hierarchical leadership
 - B. Improving understanding of challenges and opportunities
 - C. Encouraging independent decision-making
 - D. Reducing the need for formal briefs

- 6. Which principle of the Law of War emphasizes trust and forbids means that break trust with the enemy?**
- A. Honor
 - B. Distinction
 - C. Humanity
 - D. Military Necessity
- 7. What is the focus of International Humanitarian Law?**
- A. To promote international trade relations
 - B. To protect civilians and regulate conduct in armed conflict
 - C. To oversee military recruitments
 - D. To manage military technology usage
- 8. Which of the following is a primary function of the J3 joint staff?**
- A. Resource management
 - B. Operations and plans related to engagement
 - C. Personnel support
 - D. Intelligence gathering
- 9. What does the Law of War principle of "proportionality" prohibit?**
- A. All military operations
 - B. Attacks causing incidental loss of civilian lives exceeding military advantage
 - C. Preemptive strikes without evidence
 - D. Use of nuclear weapons
- 10. What is considered a legitimate military objective?**
- A. Any mission that increases territorial control
 - B. Actions that contribute to the anticipated safe return of troops
 - C. Operations aimed at neutralizing threats to national or allied security
 - D. Efforts to expand humanitarian assistance to conflict areas

Answers

SAMPLE

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. C

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the core purpose of the principle of distinction in military operations?

- A. To prioritize command structure
- B. To separate combatants from civilians**
- C. To ensure respect for enemy combatants
- D. To define engagement protocols

The principle of distinction is fundamental in military operations, primarily serving to separate combatants from civilians. This principle, enshrined in international humanitarian law, aims to protect civilian populations and civilian objects during armed conflicts. By ensuring that military actions are directed only against enemy combatants, the principle seeks to minimize civilian casualties and uphold humanitarian standards. This principle is essential for maintaining ethical conduct in warfare, as it obligates armed forces to differentiate between those who are actively participating in hostilities and those who are not, such as civilians. Adhering to this distinction is crucial for ensuring that military operations are conducted in a manner that respects human rights and the laws of war, ultimately safeguarding non-combatants from the effects of conflict. Failure to adhere to this principle can lead to violations of international law and increased suffering among the civilian population.

2. What does the term "collateral damage" refer to?

- A. Friendly fire incidents during operations
- B. Unintended damage or casualties to non-combatants**
- C. Damage to military property
- D. Damage caused by military personnel to civilian facilities

The term "collateral damage" specifically refers to unintended damage or casualties that occur to non-combatants during military operations. This concept recognizes that while military actions may be directed at specific targets, there can be unintended consequences that impact civilians, infrastructure, and the surrounding environment. Collateral damage is a critical consideration in military strategy, as it raises ethical and legal implications under international humanitarian law. Understanding collateral damage is important for military leaders and planners, as it emphasizes the need for strategies that minimize harm to civilians while achieving military objectives. This reflects the broader principle of distinction in combat operations, which aims to separate combatants from non-combatants and to protect civilian life and property wherever possible.

3. Under what authority can the President act unilaterally in military affairs?

- A. As Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- B. As Commander-in-Chief under Article II of the Constitution**
- C. As Secretary of Defense
- D. As a member of Congress

The President's authority to act unilaterally in military affairs is primarily derived from the role of Commander-in-Chief, as specified in Article II of the U.S. Constitution. This role grants the President the power to direct military operations and make decisions regarding the deployment of armed forces without needing prior approval from Congress. The President can respond swiftly to military threats and execute strategies that are deemed necessary for national security. This authority reflects the Founding Fathers' intention to ensure that military action could be taken judiciously and promptly in times of crisis, allowing for quick decision-making in defense of the nation. While Congress holds the power to declare war, the President's role as Commander-in-Chief allows for significant operational control over the military, including the ability to engage forces in conflict or respond to emergencies that require immediate action. The other options do not grant the same level of military authority. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, for instance, focuses on the judiciary and does not possess any military command power. The Secretary of Defense is responsible for coordinating national defense policies but operates under the authority of the President. Being a member of Congress provides legislative authority but does not confer direct power over military command or operations.

4. What is the Joint Chiefs of Staff's primary role in military strategy?

- A. To coordinate international military alliances
- B. To conduct military operations in the field
- C. To provide strategic direction and advice on military operations and policy**
- D. To oversee military personnel recruitment

The primary role of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) in military strategy is to provide strategic direction and advice on military operations and policy. This responsibility is essential as the JCS consists of senior military leaders who advise the President, the Secretary of Defense, and other senior officials on the strategic implications of military actions and policy. Their focus is on the long-term planning and coordination of the United States Armed Forces, ensuring that military operations align with national security objectives. The JCS evaluates potential threats, formulates strategies to address them, and recommends action based on their expertise in military matters. This strategic oversight allows the JCS to shape military policy that not only affects current operations but also prepares for future engagements and resource allocation. The other options reflect important roles within the military structure but are not the primary focus of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. While coordination of international military alliances, conducting military operations in the field, and overseeing recruitment are vital aspects of military functioning, they do not represent the overarching strategic advisory role that the JCS fulfills.

5. What is one benefit of personal interactions between coalition commanders?

- A. Establishing hierarchical leadership
- B. Improving understanding of challenges and opportunities**
- C. Encouraging independent decision-making
- D. Reducing the need for formal briefs

Personal interactions between coalition commanders significantly enhance the understanding of both challenges and opportunities that may arise during joint operations. When commanders engage directly with one another, they can share insights about their respective units, resources, and operational environments, which helps to build a mutual understanding of capabilities and limitations. This interpersonal communication fosters trust and collaboration, enabling commanders to identify potential areas for cooperation and synergy that might not be as apparent in formal communications. As a result, this collaborative dialogue can lead to more effective decision-making and a more unified approach to achieving shared objectives within the coalition. The other options do not capture the primary advantage of direct interactions among commanders. While establishing hierarchical leadership and encouraging independent decision-making might have their own merits in a military context, they do not specifically pertain to the unique benefits derived from personal interactions. Reducing the need for formal briefs could be a secondary effect of increased personal interaction but does not encompass the broader implications for understanding challenges and opportunities among coalition partners.

6. Which principle of the Law of War emphasizes trust and forbids means that break trust with the enemy?

- A. Honor**
- B. Distinction
- C. Humanity
- D. Military Necessity

The principle of the Law of War that emphasizes trust and forbids means that break trust with the enemy is honor. This principle underlines the importance of maintaining a certain level of ethical conduct in warfare, including the idea that parties involved in a conflict should act in a manner that upholds mutual respect and fair dealings. Honor encompasses the expectation that both sides will adhere to agreements and conventions governing combat, which helps to foster legitimacy and maintain order within the chaos of war. In this context, engaging in actions that would betray this trust, such as using deceitful tactics or treating prisoners of war inhumanely, would not only violate the principle of honor but could also undermine the overall integrity of the conflict and the adherence to the Law of War. Thus, adhering to the principle of honor is crucial for maintaining respect among combatants and ensuring the humane treatment of all individuals affected by armed conflict.

7. What is the focus of International Humanitarian Law?

- A. To promote international trade relations
- B. To protect civilians and regulate conduct in armed conflict**
- C. To oversee military recruitments
- D. To manage military technology usage

The focus of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) is to protect civilians and regulate conduct in armed conflict. This body of law is primarily concerned with the rules and principles that apply during times of armed conflict, aiming to limit the effects of warfare on people and property. IHL seeks to ensure humane treatment for all individuals who are not participating in hostilities, including civilians, medical personnel, and aid workers, and it also sets out restrictions on the means and methods of warfare to minimize suffering. This protection extends to those who are hors de combat, such as the wounded and shipwrecked. The promotion of international trade relations, oversight of military recruitments, and management of military technology usage do not fall under the scope of IHL. While they may be relevant to other aspects of international relations and military governance, they do not address the humanitarian imperatives that IHL is designed to uphold during conflicts. By emphasizing the safeguarding of human dignity in times of war, IHL plays a critical role in maintaining humanity even amidst armed disputes.

8. Which of the following is a primary function of the J3 joint staff?

- A. Resource management
- B. Operations and plans related to engagement**
- C. Personnel support
- D. Intelligence gathering

The primary function of the J3 joint staff is focused on operations and plans related to engagement. The J3 is responsible for the planning, coordination, and execution of military operations. This includes developing strategies for engagements and ensuring that operational plans align with the overall mission objectives of the joint force. The emphasis on operations reflects the J3's role in facilitating and overseeing activities that involve combat and engagement with adversaries, as well as ensuring readiness and effective response capabilities. In contrast, resource management pertains more to logistical and financial aspects, which is typically under the purview of other staff sections. Personnel support, while crucial for maintaining operational effectiveness, is generally a function associated with the J1 staff. Intelligence gathering, which is essential for informed decision-making, falls within the responsibilities of the J2 staff. Thus, engaging in operational matters is the primary focus of the J3, distinguishing it from the other functional areas.

9. What does the Law of War principle of "proportionality" prohibit?

- A. All military operations
- B. Attacks causing incidental loss of civilian lives exceeding military advantage**
- C. Preemptive strikes without evidence
- D. Use of nuclear weapons

The principle of "proportionality" in the Law of War is designed to limit collateral damage during military operations. It prohibits attacks that may cause civilian casualties or damage to civilian property that would be excessive in relation to the anticipated military advantage gained. This means that while combatants are allowed to engage in military operations, they must ensure that any incidental loss of civilian life is not disproportionate to the military objective they seek to achieve. In practical terms, this principle helps to protect civilians and combatants who are out of combat or not taking an active part in hostilities. It ensures that military operations are conducted with a sense of responsibility towards non-combatants, emphasizing the moral and legal imperatives to avoid unnecessary suffering. The prohibition of excessive incidental loss of civilian lives in relation to the military advantage is a key reason why this answer aligns directly with the principle of proportionality. Other options present concepts that do not directly pertain to the principle of proportionality in the context of lawful military operations. Therefore, recognizing the relationship between military advantage and potential collateral damage is central to understanding this principle in the Law of War.

10. What is considered a legitimate military objective?

- A. Any mission that increases territorial control
- B. Actions that contribute to the anticipated safe return of troops
- C. Operations aimed at neutralizing threats to national or allied security**
- D. Efforts to expand humanitarian assistance to conflict areas

A legitimate military objective is defined as operations that are intended to neutralize threats to national or allied security. This encompasses actions that directly aim to protect a nation's interests, defend against hostile forces, or disrupt enemy capabilities that pose a risk. Military objectives must align with the principles of proportionality and distinction in the context of international humanitarian law, emphasizing the need to target combatants and military assets while minimizing civilian harm. This focus on neutralizing threats is essential because military objectives are not just about achieving physical control or expanding territory; they must reflect strategic ends that enhance security and fulfill national defense policies. By targeting threats, military operations contribute to broader goals of stability and security, which justifies the use of force under the law of armed conflict. The other choices, while related to military operations, do not reflect the core criteria for what constitutes a legitimate military objective. Activities aimed solely at increasing territorial control or ensuring the safe return of troops might not necessarily target a legitimate military objective unless they are explicitly tied to neutralizing threats. Similarly, humanitarian assistance efforts, though noble and often necessary, do not classify as military objectives in the context of combat operations because they focus on alleviating human suffering rather than addressing security threats.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://ejpmeus00223.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE